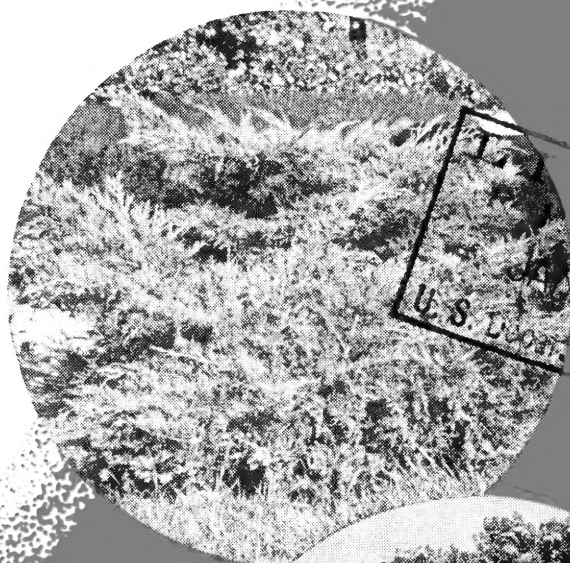


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TREES AND SHRUBS

... how to start
them indoors from
seed ...



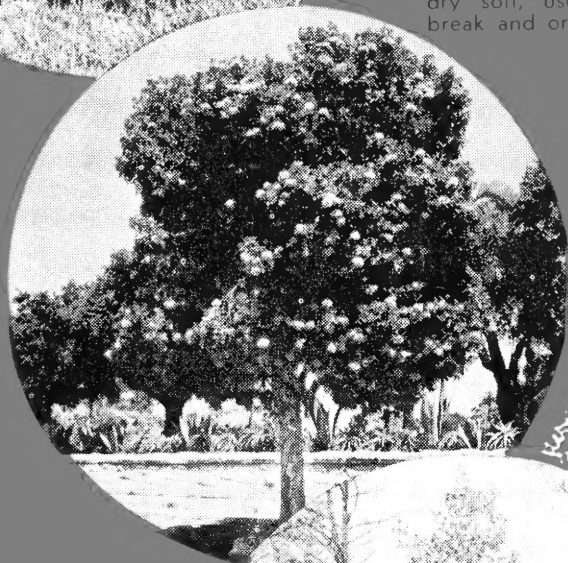
ROCKY MOUNTAIN
JUNIPER

Has dark green leaves,
sometimes gray, with blue
berries.



EUCALYPTUS

Broad leaved evergreen for
south and west. Suited to
dry soil, useful as wind-
break and ornament.



AMERICAN HOLLY

Glossy green leaves, red
berries, hardy north to
Massachusetts.



WOODLOT SEED CO.

NORWAY • MICHIGAN

It's easy to grow your own trees and shrubs from seed

NORWAY SPRUCE

A symmetrical evergreen. Hardy, much used for Christmas trees.

SCOTCH BROOM

Hardy to Cape Cod. Has yellow flowers green winter branches.

CANADIAN HEMLOCK

Dark green foliage hardy evergreen.

RHODODENDRON

An evergreen with various colored flowers.

SWEET GUM

Has large maple-like leaves, become crimson and scarlet later in autumn. Likes a rich and moist soil with sunlight.

JAPANESE ANDROMEDA

A rapid growing shrub with white bell flowers, has shiny dark green leaves. Hardy to Virginia.

ACACIA

Has yellow and beautiful flowers. Sow in March or April.

CALIFORNIA REDWOOD

This tree at one time grew all over the United States. Its field is now more restricted, but if suited to your soil and climate will be an attractive addition to any landscape.

An alternative to the sowing of shrub and tree seeds outdoors in seed beds or garden is starting them indoors in flats, and a few weeks later at gardening time, transferring them to cold frames outdoors . . . still later to outdoor beds.

Under this plan you should first sterilize the soil. This is easily done by mixing the soil with some sand or peat and place in a pan, and a small quantity of water, use another pan as cover and place the whole in an oven and heat until the water becomes steam. Continue the heating for an additional half hour, remove and permit to cool for at least a day. Provide flats that are about 14" wide by 2 3/4" deep by 20" long. Into these flats place soil previously heated; but sift it and on the bottom of the flat place the coarser soil, less coarse above this and the finer soil on top. Water it so that it is moist, not wet. Then take a piece of board two or three inches wide by about 3/4" thick and with length just under the width of the flat. About 1/2" from the end of the flat and parallel to the end, press the edge of this board into the soil to form a trench. About 1 1/2" from the edge of this trench and parallel to it make another trench and continue across the flat. This will result in 9 trenches. Into these trenches sow seed that may be sown quite thickly, since each flat can handle about 1,000 of the ordinary sized seed.

After sowing the seed cover lightly with more of the finest soil, firm the trench by pressing the soil again with the marker. Cover these flats with paper or burlap, removing when the seeds begin to germinate; but provide some shade. The arrangement of the soil, heavy on the bottom and lighter above, with small cracks in the bottom of the flat will provide drainage.

Soil must be kept moist, not soaking wet . . . it is best that the top soil be dry. This can most effectively be done by watering when top soil will dry quickly. As the seeds germinate and seedlings develop, at gardening time outdoors, place the flat in a cold frame outside. Cover this cold frame with coarse burlap, so that moisture will be conserved, and the seedlings have shade and air, with protection against the cold nights. Later in the season these seedlings may be transplanted outdoors in seed beds. At the time of transplanting be careful not to permit the roots of the seedlings to dry out by exposure to the air. Spray them with Bordeaux mixture to prevent the spread of any disease from one to another, if any are diseased. Ordinarily seedlings are not transplanted so soon as this; but since they were started indoors they must eventually be removed from their flats and transplanted.

The above explanation of indoor planting is not intended for large scale operations but it is designed to enable anyone with limited space to grow their own shrubs and trees from seeds with a minimum of space and minimum loss. The sterilization destroyed insects, weed seeds, and some of the bacteria and germs which may cause damping off. If damping off does start, remove shade, sprinkle dry sand between the rows of seedlings, or sprinkle Cuprous Oxide between them. Destroy the diseased seedlings.

HINOKA CYPRESS

Hardy, needs a moist climate. A beautiful evergreen from Asia.

SCOTCH PINE

Another attractive evergreen, a contender as Christmas tree. Hardy.

MOUNTAIN ANDROMEDA

A shrub growing to 6 feet, with dull green leaves and white flowers.

KATSURA TREE

Leaves are dark green above, silver green beneath. From Asia.

SNOWBALL

Large white flowers, hardy, deciduous grows to 10 ft. Not particular about soil.

JAPANESE RED PINE

Evergreen. Foliage bluish-green. Bark orange-red. Hardy to Massachusetts.

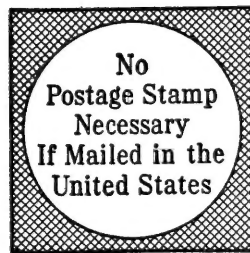
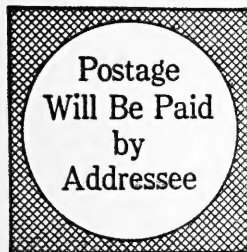
VIBURNUM

Has creamy white flowers and bright red berries. Hardy to Massachusetts.

WOODLOT SEED CO.

Since 1936

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BUSINESS REPLY ENVELOPE

FIRST CLASS PERMIT No. 9 (Sec. 34.9 P.L.&R.) NORWAY, MICH.

**WOODLOT SEED CO.
NORWAY, MICHIGAN**





HERBS



Other countries have been planting herbs for hundreds, possibly thousands, of years. During the past few years the people in the United States have become more and more interested. Many of the herbs are cousins to the shrubs, so we are offering the herbs which can be easily raised from seed.

These herbs can be sown in the garden in the Spring and will produce that same year:

HYSSOP
SWEET BASIL
CHERVIL
CORIANDER

BORAGE
ANISE
RUE
DILL

SORREL
CATNIP
SWEET FENNEL
SUMMER SAVORY
FLORENCE FENNEL

The following herbs can be started indoors in the home, in a greenhouse or in a cold frame earlier in order to mature.

SWEET MARJORAM
THYME
WORMWOOD

SAGE
LAVENDER
SAFFRON

In either ornamental, fragrant or both there are these herbs:

BORAGE
CATNIP
FENNEL
LAVENDER
MARJORAM

SAGE
THYME
WORMWOOD
HYSSOP (Used in some places for Hedge)

The principal use of the following herbs is for seasoning:

ANISE
BASIL
CHERVIL

CORIANDER
DILL
SUMMER SAVORY

FENNEL
THYME
BORAGE

Most herbs grow very well in poor soil, as it was in such soil that they have existed over the centuries. They like sunlight. If grown in heavy rich soil they will produce more foliage but less fragrance and seeds. There are exceptions to this . . . Sorrel, Chervil and Marjoram like a rich, somewhat moist soil with some shade.

For 15 cents the Superintendent of Documents at Washington, D. C. will send you Farmers' Bulletin #1977 that contains details about propagation, harvest and uses of herbs.



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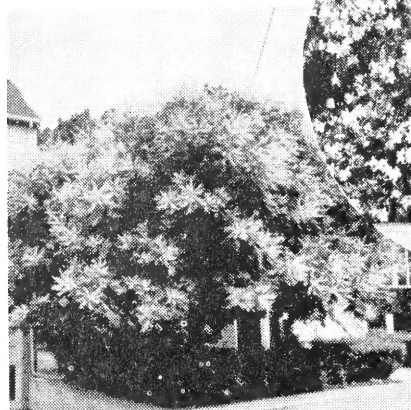
INDOOR PLANTING OF TREE AND SHRUB SEEDS . . .



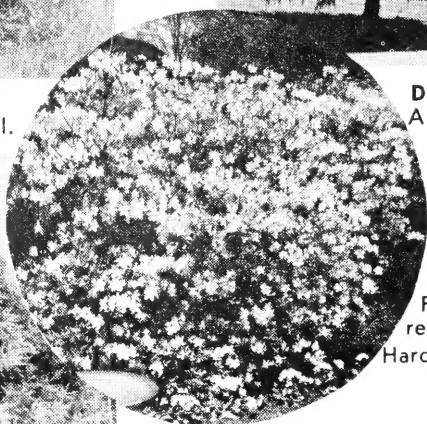
EASTERN RED CEDAR
Hardy, light or heavy soil.



DEODAR CEDAR
A hardy evergreen
from
Himalaya.

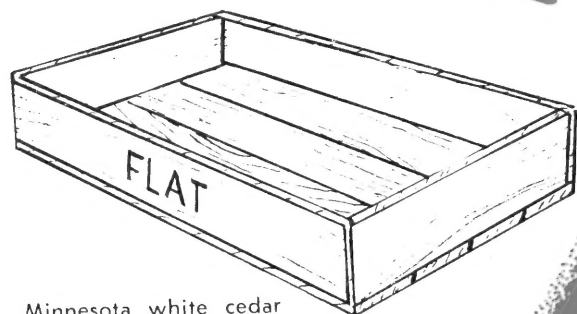


GOLDEN RAIN TREE
(China tree)
Attractive yellow flowers.
A tree from India, hardy
to Massachusetts, drought
resistant.



AZALEA
Flowers from
red to yellow.
Hardy to Pennsylvania.

Flats . . .



Minnesota white cedar
Flats-long-lasting, very
light wood, shipped,
knocked-down
available in any quan-
tity.

U. S. Department of Agricul-
ture Farmer's Bulletin No. 1567
tells about the growing of
trees and shrubs. It may be
had from the Superintendent
of Documents, Washington, D.
C. for ten cents.

Tips

ON PLANTING



With your or-
der will be sent
additional
**TIPS
ON
PLANTING**

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